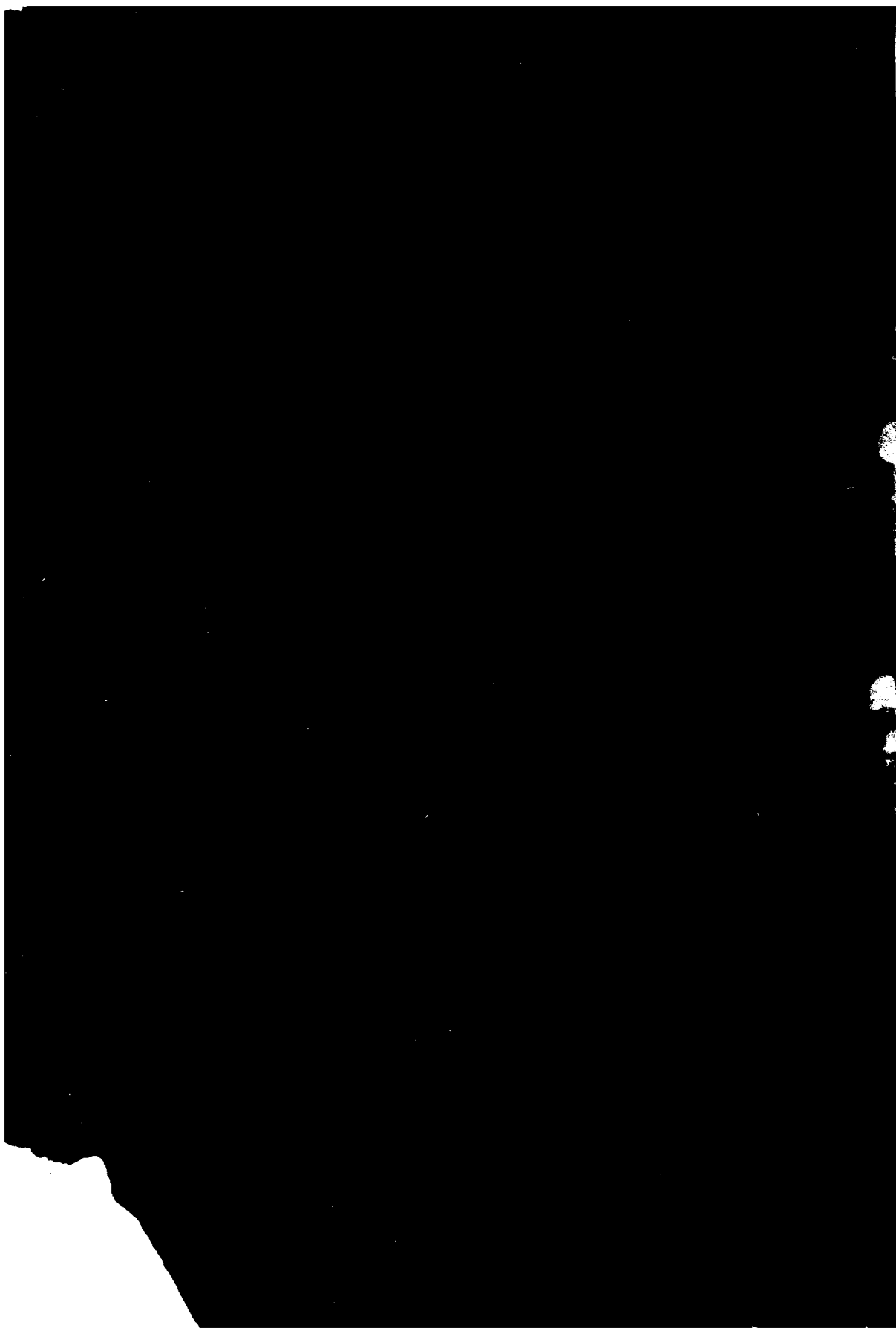


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MARCH, 1914

PUBLISHED AT THE OLDS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, OLDS, ALBERTA

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"FOREWORD"—By the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta.

"THE FUTURE AND THE FARMER"—By W. J. Elliott, B. S. A., Principal O. S. A.

"THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION"—By Dr. H. M. Tory, President of University of Alberta.

"ROTATION OF CROPS FOR CENTRAL ALBERTA"—By Frank Grisdale, B. S. A., Instructor in Field Husbandry, O. S. A.

"WHY FARM MACHINERY IS EXPENSIVE"—By George R. Holton, Instructor in Farm Mechanics, O. S. A.

"Joys and Sorrows of Our Professors"—By One of Them.

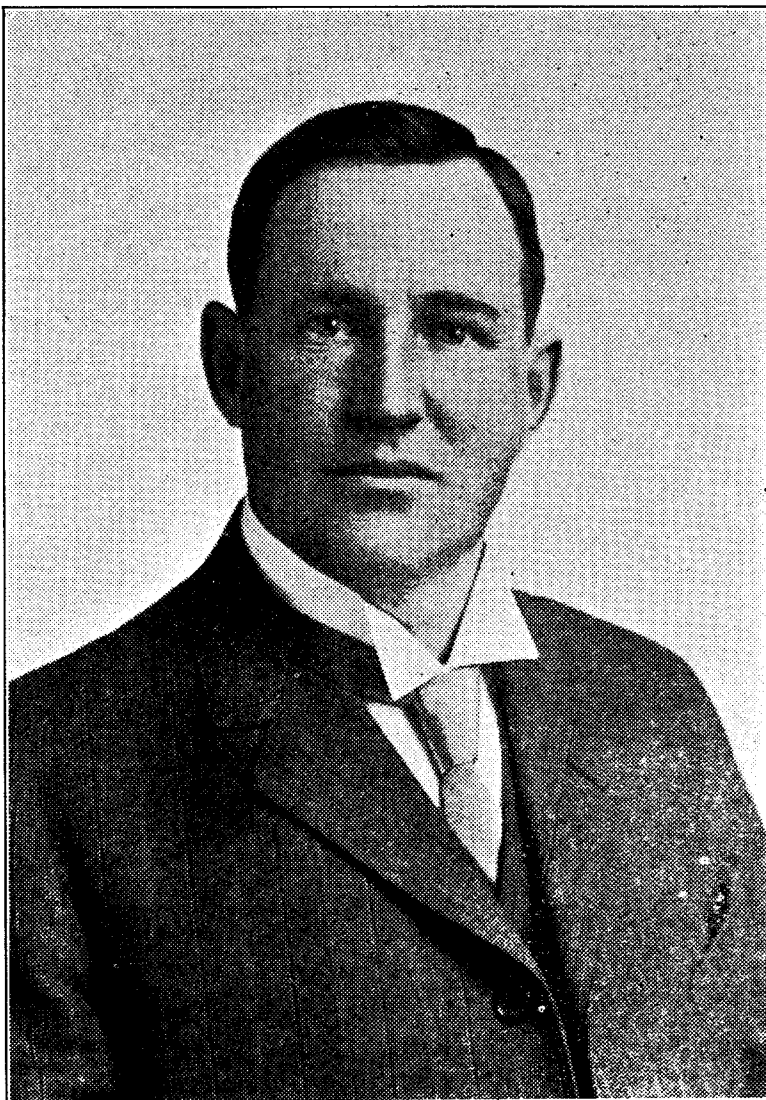
"The School Activities"—Literary, Social, Athletic—By the Magazine Staff.

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"O. S. A. Who's Who for 1925".

List of Students Registered at the O. S. A. during 1913-14.



HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ALBERTA

—The man who established the best scheme for the education of the farmers' boys and girls that has yet been devised on the American Continent.

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VOL. I.

MARCH, 1914

NO. I

FOREWORD



BY THE HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

AT THE close of this, the first term, in the Schools of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, it is very gratifying to the Department of Agriculture, and to everybody connected with the promotion and establishment of these schools, to have seen them achieve the success and popularity among the farmers' sons and daughters that they have attained during the first year of their existence. This system of agricultural education was designed to meet what the Department considered an important requirement of the farmers' boys and girls in the province, the idea being to offer educational opportunities to those, who in the past, have been largely denied them.

The sons and daughters of the pioneers of the province of Alberta have, in many cases, been very busy helping their parents to establish homes on the prairies of this province, with the result that even all the advantages of a public school education were not available. The many duties of building a home, breaking the prairies, fencing the

land and generally beginning farming operations have kept the boys so busy that, as soon as they were able to work, attendance at school, except perhaps in winter time, was largely out of the question, and many of the girls found themselves so far from a public school that they could not attend in their earlier years and found other difficulties in the way a little later on.

These young men and women are to be, in the main, the farmers and home-makers of Alberta, and it is highly essential, both for their own success and for the success and progress of agriculture in this province, that they should have placed within their reach such training and education as will fit them, not only for their business or profession of farming or home-making, but that will also better fit them for the duties of citizenship in the province. Consequently, these Schools of Agriculture have been built for the express purpose of giving to these young citizens of the province what the State owes to every boy and girl living within its boundaries—a first

class practical education to fit them for their business in life.

The large attendance at each of the three schools in their initial year goes to prove, not only that they were a necessary institution, but it also shows that the young men and women of the province have the keenest appreciation of the advantages that education of this kind can give them. Not only have the classes been large this year, but the inquiries for next year's classes are almost overwhelming, which speaks well for the intelligence and the ambition of the farmers' boys and girls of the province.

Just let me say to the students of these schools that we appreciate the keen interest they have taken in their work and the studious application that they have shown in all the different lines of work carried on in the classrooms. I wish also

to say how much we appreciate the hearty co-operation of, both the farmers of the province and practically every organized body of farmers, who have given their enthusiastic support to our system of agricultural education, which we believe we can justly claim to be "The Farmers' Schools". Let me also say that the principals and teachers have discharged their duties in these schools with an enthusiasm and a measure of application that was bound to ensure success.

The whole future of our Schools of Agriculture is in the hands of the sons and daughters of the Alberta farmer, and it is my sincere hope that they may, and my firm conviction that they will, accomplish something worth while through this system of education.

Sincerely Yours,

DUNCAN MARSHALL.

Favorite Sayings of the Faculty

PRINCIPAL ELLIOTT—"All right, laddie."

MISS LAWSON—"Where are the other girls?"

MR. STEVENS—"Now, what's the next thing?"

MR. FOWLER—"Extraordinary!"

MISS MURRAY—"Just fancy!"

MR. FOLEY—"Good morning girls. All happy?"

MR. HOLETON—"How?"

DR. TALBOT—"That'll do fine."

MISS GOLDIE—"Isn't that perfectly killing?"

MR. GRISDALE—"Well don't you see?"

MR. MOE—"Well, well, I know all about it."

The Future and the Farmer

BY W. J. ELLIOTT, B. S. A.,
PRINCIPAL OLDS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

NEVER in the history of Canadian Agriculture has the prospect been so bright for the tiller of the soil of the Western Provinces as at the present time. It is true that we are experiencing a temporary depression, but it is simply the forerunner of better times for the farmer.

To look at this matter in an intelligent manner, we should take a glance at the two staple articles of the world's market—wheat (bread) and meat. In addition to what they produce themselves, Europe has been the chief consumer of the world's wheat supply. As far as the home supply of wheat is concerned, Europe is producing less per capita than she did thirty years ago. Consequently, to feed her ever increasing population, she must depend more and more upon other wheat producing nations. The United States has been the great source of the needed supply, but the United States, with

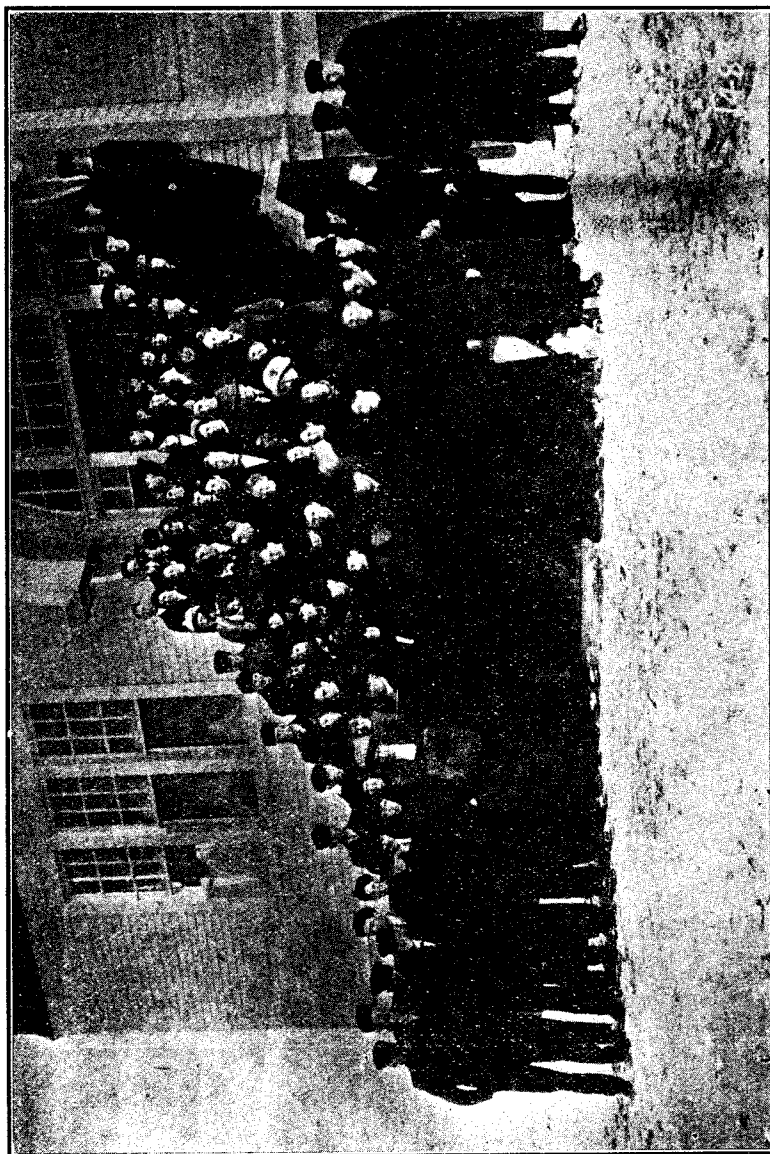
her rapidly increasing millions, will very soon become a wheat importing instead of a wheat exporting country. Hope has been entertained that Canada will take the place of United States as Europe's gran-

ary, but though Canada's population is growing less rapidly than that of the United States, yet it is increasing at such a rate that predictions are already made that in a comparatively short time she will consume the larger part of her immense wheat crop at home. The question then is, with Europe's wheat supply falling off and the wheat producing countries becoming so populated that less and less wheat is exported, what must be the inevitable tendency in the price of wheat. As sure as the prairie provinces produce the best wheat in the world,

the tendency of wheat prices will be upward with an ever increasing demand. It may not come in one year or in two years, and we are



W. J. ELLIOTT, B.S.A.
PRINCIPAL OLDS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE



STUDENTS AND STAFF OF O. S. A.

In this picture there are none but first-year students and members of the Staff.
The total number of students registered was exactly one hundred.

not predicting that the price will be steadily upward. In fact, we would almost predict that it will vary much as it has done in the past; but the fact remains, that the available wheat on the world's market, though it is increasing slightly in actual bushels year by year, is not increasing in the same ratio as is the population of the world. In other words, the population of the world is increasing more rapidly than is the world's wheat crop. Then, with more and more mouths to feed and less and less bread (wheat) to feed them, what will be the inevitable result? Wheat must and will advance in price.

Now, let us look at the world's meat supply and the state of affairs is even worse than with the bread supply. Here again Europe does not grow sufficient meat for her own needs. The United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine again have made up the greater part of the deficiency. This, however, cannot continue, for in all countries the available meat supply is falling off year by year. We have already explained that there are more and more mouths to feed each year, because the world's population is increasing. This, coupled with the fact that the visible meat supply of the world is becoming alarmingly deficient, can lead to only one result, and that is, still higher prices for beef, mutton and pork.

A Chicago packer has predicted that in ten years porterhouse steak will be selling at \$1.00 per pound, unless something radical is done to increase the live stock of the country.

These statements are alarming, and yet they point clearly to con-

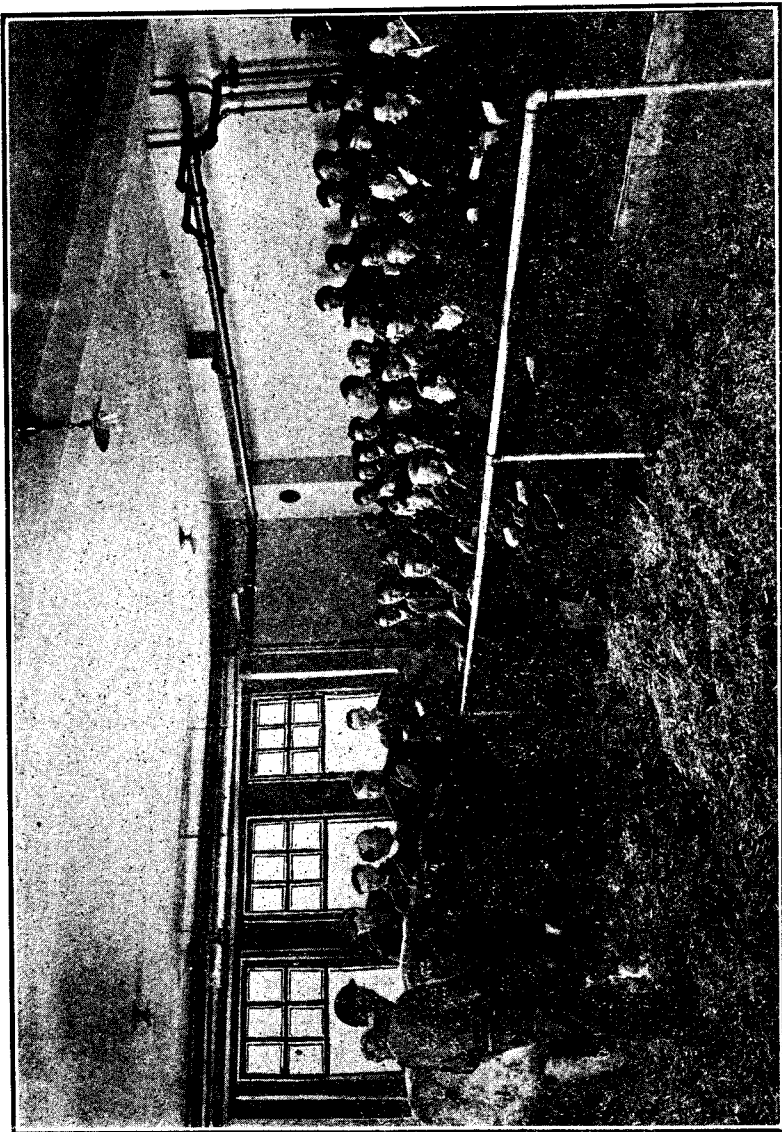
ditions as they actually are.

If, then, the tendency of both wheat and meat is upward, and if the farmer of Western Canada can produce these staple articles as cheaply as may be done anywhere else in the world, then the western farmer is surely coming into his own.

Up to the present time the manufacturer has had the long end of the deal. The farmer has had to pay too much for what he bought. In the coming days we would not be surprised if he were to buy his machinery and manufactured supplies for less money. We believe he will pay less for his hired help, and we also believe he will receive more for that which he has to sell. By paying less for what he has to buy and receiving more for that which he has to sell, the farmer will more nearly receive that to which he is entitled.

The Country Boy's Creed

"I believe that the country which God made is more beautiful than the city which man made; that life out-of-doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever I find it; but that work with Nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do but on how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in the town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do, not upon luck but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work and playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life."—Ag. College Gazette.



STOCK JUDGING—Professor Elliott, Instructor in Animal Industry, lecturing on Shorthorn Cattle in the Stock Judging Room.

Rotation of Crops for Central Alberta

By FRANK GRISDALE, B. S. A.,

INSTRUCTOR IN FIELD HUSBANDRY, OLDS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

ROTATION of crops has been advocated as being an essential to successful agriculture since times immemorial. Virgil and Cato advised one sort or another of rotations and at the present time a systematic rotation of crops is considered by all the best authorities absolutely necessary to good agriculture.

In spite of these facts, however, the data collected by the Conservation Commission reveals the disappointing fact that scarcely one per cent of the farmers of the western provinces follow what may be called systematic rotation of crops.

This state of affairs is the result of a great many causes, but perhaps the most important ones are a lack of knowledge of the principles underlying rotation, a lack of familiarity, on the part of many farmers, with their crops and soils, and last, but not-least, the mania many of our farmers have for the possible wealth

that may be derived from growing wheat.

It is better in discussing this subject to differentiate between a

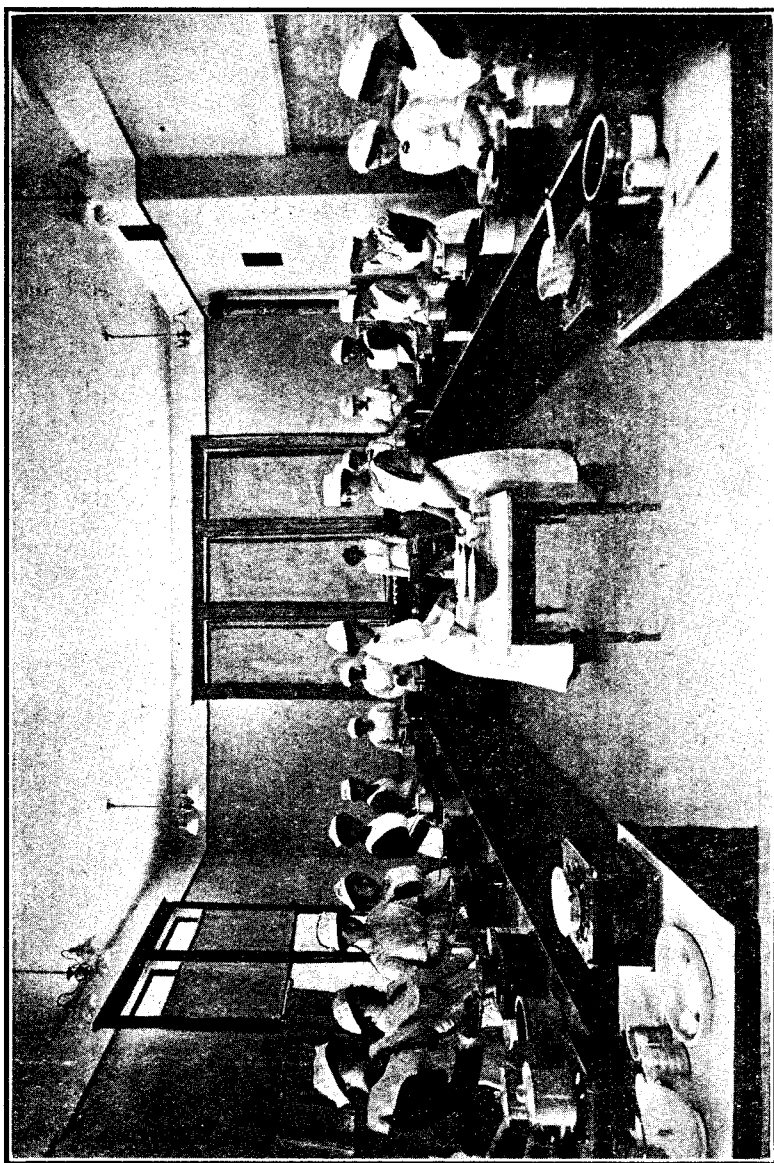
"rotation" and a "systematic rotation." A rotation too often means that crops follow one another in a certain order, and without consideration of the peculiarities of crops and soil. A systematic rotation, however, is one in which, each year while a crop is being grown, the land is being fitted for the crops of the following years. By this we note that a systematic rotation of crops tends to have each year's crops working for the betterment of the succeeding one—working together, as it were, the one helping the other and the other helping the one and the



FRANK GRISDALE, B. S. A.,
INSTRUCTOR IN FIELD HUSBANDRY, OLDS
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

whole with a view to the longest and most economical production.

At the basis of all genuine rotations lies the fact that plants differ



CLASS IN COOKING—Household Science Course.

from one another—they differ from one another in their demands upon the soil, both chemical and physical; they differ with regard to their root systems, depth of feeding, their moisture requirements, their time of feeding, their time of maturity, etc.

Many plants impoverish the soil; a few enrich it; some spoil its physical condition, while others improve it in that regard. Many crops favor the growth of weeds, while others either are able to hold the weeds in check or require such cultivation and treatment as will prevent their growth.

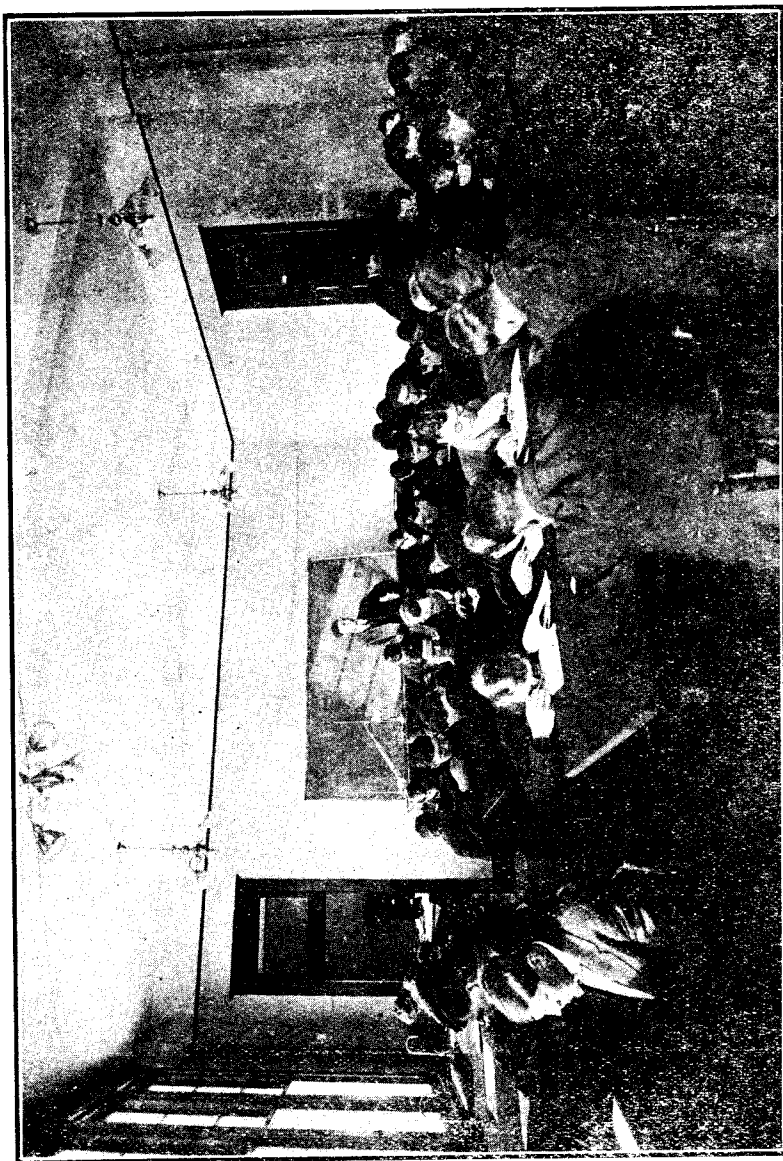
All these differences fit plants for different places in rotation, and a well arranged rotation is one in which the strong points of one crop make up for the weak points of another and in this way reduce deficiencies to a minimum. A crop that requires a large amount of one kind of plant food should be followed by one that requires less of that plant food and probably more of another kind. A shallow rooted crop should be followed by one that is deeper rooted, so that the plant food which may have escaped the shallower roots may be caught by the deeper feeders and that the nutrients in the soil may be used to a greater depth and not allowed to leach away. Crops that are exhaustive on the soil should be followed by a so-called soil-restorer, and crops that are conducive to the growth of weeds should be followed by a weed-destroying crop.

Among the soil restorers mentioned above are the leguminous plants, which include alfalfa, clovers, beans, peas and vetches. These, by means of nodules on their roots, are able to make use of the free

nitrogen of the air (which to other plants is unavailable) in building up the plant. As nitrogen is the element most likely to be present in insufficient quantities, and since it is the most valuable in building up plant and animal tissue, this is a very important asset. Hence a leguminous crop should be grown as often as possible in a rotation. Apart from the fact that legumes enrich the soil in nitrogen, some of them have deep feeding tap roots, which make use of the subsoil to a considerable depth for obtaining their mineral elements and also any other plant food that may have leached below the depth of ordinary plant roots. Then, when these roots decay, a large amount of these minerals and other elements are left in the top soil, which will now be of the very best texture.

Rotations are also very intimately related to the weed problem. A crop of any kind always favors the growth of weeds whose habits are similar to its own, especially if the weeds ripen rather early and shed their seeds on the ground. From this we see that, on this account alone, it is most important not to grow one crop continuously. By means of a rotation, where crops of different habits follow one another, this will not occur, and if a hood crop is introduced into the rotation at regular and fairly frequent intervals, little chance is left for weeds to establish themselves, providing, of course, that fence corners, ditches, sloughs, stone piles, roadsides and such like are kept free from weeds and that weeds are not introduced through seed or in other ways.

Systematic rotation of crops hinders the growth and spread of in-



Boys Learning to Identify the Seeds of Noxious Weeds.

sect and fungus diseases. As is the case with weeds, these have certain life habits which they must follow in order to live and thrive, and if this life habit is interfered with they are either checked in their development or killed altogether. And it is because rotation upsets the life cycle of insects and fungus diseases that it is beneficial.

Another advantage of rotation is that it furnishes the farmer with the variety and kind of feeds that are necessary to the successful feeding of live stock. Furthermore, a rotation distributes the labor throughout the entire season and in this way ensures more efficient and more economical hired help, because the farmer may retain a good man the year round.

Other advantages in favor of rotation would be, first, the source of revenue on the farm would come from a number of sources and not grain growing alone; second, an expensive summer fallow, which costs the farmer one year's crop, six to eight dollars for cultural operations and as much plant food as is removed by two crops of wheat may be avoided.

MIXED FARMING.—The soil of Central Alberta is included in the general term, "brush country." Here climatic and soil conditions are such as to make it most desirable as a mixed farming country. For this district some such rotation as follows, modified or expanded to suit particular cases, is suggested:

1st year—Hay.

2nd year—Hay, 2 tons per acre, or pasture, manure in autumn.

3rd year—Pasture or hay; break and disc July or August.

4th year—Wheat or oats (fall plow).

5th year—Oats (fall plow).

6th year—Hoed crop or green feed.

7th year—Barley; seeded down: Timothy, 2 lbs.; western rye, 2 lbs.; alsike, 3 lbs.; red clover, 3 lbs.

O. S. A. Experimental Union

An experimental union was formed among the students of the School of Agriculture, on March 4th, when a constitution was adopted and officers were elected.

R. Georges-Figaro! was elected president and G. L. Flack vice-president. It was thought advisable that a man of experience be chosen to act as secretary for the first year, consequently Mr. Grisdale, of the school staff, was elected secretary.

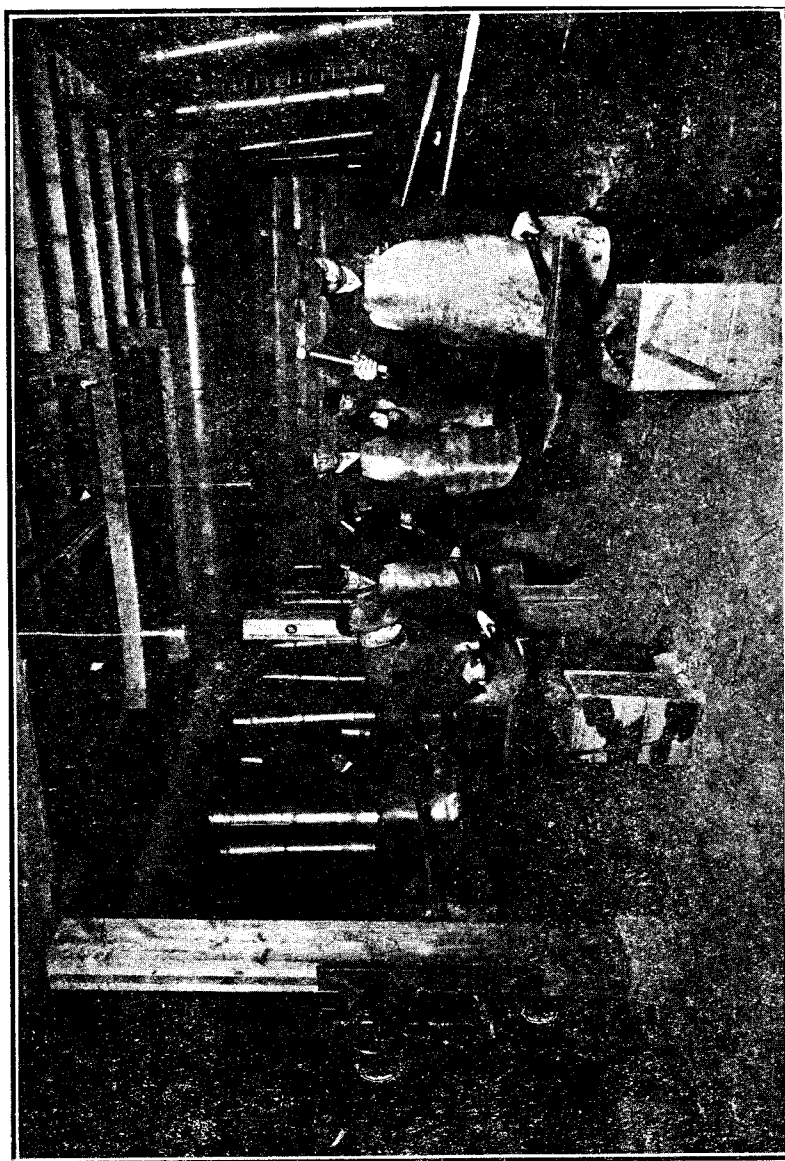
The union is giving a lot of promise in its infancy, quite a number of students having joined.

The purpose of this union is to introduce new varieties of plants into Alberta, to improve certain varieties, and also to gain more knowledge regarding the cultivation of crops desirable in this section.

The experiments assigned for this year include the growing of oats, barleys, grasses, small fruits, and a hog feeding experiment.

Every student should look forward to the annual meeting of the union, which will be held in December next, for it is very probable that many useful and new results will be brought to light.

Going farming is just charming,
Jolly, if you chance to ask;
Staying at it, making profit,
That is quite another thing.



BLACKSMITH SHOP Where boys learn to do Farm Repairs.

Why Farm Machinery is Expensive

By GEO. R. HOLETON,
INSTRUCTOR IN FARM MECHANICS, O. S. A.

THERE is hardly a farmer who does not complain of the high cost of farm machinery, yet he does not stop to think that owing to his neglect to give it proper care he is shortening its life and nearly doubling its cost.

This neglect is perhaps more noticeable in a new country such as this, where large crops are harvested from cheap lands and wastes are not uncommon. These wastes, however, while little noticed by the farmer at the present time, must be overcome as lands rise in value and smaller units are farmed.

The average farmer has between \$1,000 to \$1,500 invested in machinery and tools. It has been estimated that this equipment, if left continually exposed to the weather, will give good service for about five years, while if properly housed and kept in good adjustment, every piece of machinery should last for

twelve years or more. The question arises, can the farmer afford to house and properly care for his machinery for a saving of from

\$200 to \$300 per year? The answer is, emphatically "yes." The saving for one year will be nearly enough to build an implement shed, and the saving for another year will provide a shop in one end of the shed with a complete outfit of repair tools. I would suggest that the implement shed be of a long, narrow type with doors on both sides, so that implements can be drawn or backed in by the team.

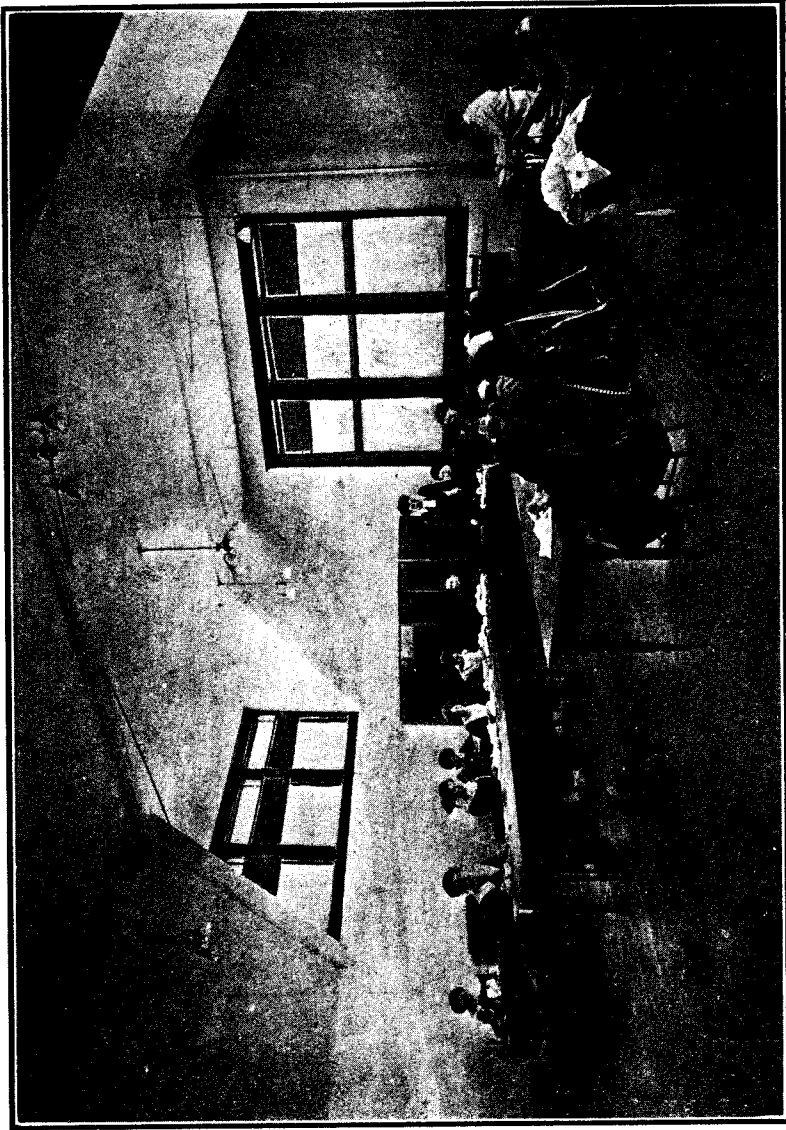
Repairs should be made, as far as possible, during the winter months, when other work is not so pressing. The repair shop should be sufficient-



GEO. R. HOLETON,
INSTRUCTOR IN FARM MECHANICS,
O. S. A.

ly large to admit any piece of the farm machinery.

Here, in a warm room, with good tools and plenty of time, each



GIRLS' SEWING CLASS---Household Science Course.

machine may be put in first-class order. It has been suggested that tags, calling attention to needed repairs, be attached to each machine at the close of its season's work. Often castings must be ordered from the factory and unless they are obtained during the winter may cause aggravating delays in the busy season.

Paint adds much to the appearance of machinery as well as to its lasting qualities. A farmer with bright, new-looking implements takes more pride in his work and is held in higher esteem by his neighbors than one who uses weather-beaten and rickety implements. Paint acts as a preservative to many of the parts and especially to those made of wood. Ready mixed paint may be used, but anyone can mix up venetian red or iron oxide in oil and secure good results, providing a coat of varnish is applied to fix the color. It is very essential, when painting old machinery and farm implements, that the surfaces be clean, dry and free from grease.

Aside from his providing against the frequent break-down by keeping his machinery in good order, the farmer who has a repair shop is saved those long trips to town during the busy season in quest of repairs.

There is no reason why any farmer with a little foresight and thought cannot provide against the necessity of buying new machinery at such short intervals, and hence reduce its cost to him.

In closing, it may be mentioned that some have gone so far as to suggest that there should be a law similar to our human laws, which would punish any person neglecting to properly care for his machinery.

What's in a Name

Holes in the ground—Burrows.
 The hero of a nursery rhyme—
 (Simple) Simon.
 Equidistant from the circumference—Center.
 A bird hunter—Fowler.
 A hump-backed animal—Campbell.
 Little Stephen—Stevenette.
 The past tense of "have her"—
 Hader(et).
 Seen on spools of cotton thread—
 Clark.
 Gratz's reading—(The One Hoss)
 Shea.
 A happy man—Miller.
 A fruit and a bun—Fig(a)rol.
 A narrow passage way—Hall.
 Comes after the cheese—(S)mouse.
 Caused by handling hot irons—
 Burns.
 Highways—Rhodes.
 The inside of a nigger—White-
 side.
 In evidence during presence of
 girls—Bliss.
 Made to stop a French cleaver—
 Block.
 A formidable cognomen—Higgin-
 botham.

McNeill, on the day of the Household Science girls' departure (seeing them off at the station and shedding copious tears)—"I'm looking for those girls—(sob)—who said they would bring a tub and pair of blankets"—(sob).

Block: "Were they going to bath you?"

Mrs. Elliott ("at home," in the evening, to domestic science girls)—
 "Hush! is that a coyote in the bush?"

Mr. Elliott: "Pshaw! don't you know Billy's whistle yet?"

O. S. A. Resident Staff



FRONT ROW--(left to right) W. J. Elliott, B.S.A. (Principal), M. M. Goldie (Instructor in Household Science), N. Lawson (Assistant Instructor in Household Science).

BACK ROW--G. R. Holeton (Instructor in Farm Mechanics), Jas. Fowler, M. A., B. Sc. (Instructor in Mathematics, Chemistry, etc.), Miss E. Murray (Office Staff), Frank Grisdale, B.S.A. (Instructor in Field Husbandry).

VISITING LECTURERS INCLUDE--Alex Galbraith, Bryce Wright, H. A. Craig, B.S.A., Sydney Carlyle, (Lecturers on Horses); Dr. Talbot (Instructor in Veterinary Science); A. W. Foley, B.S.A. (Instructor in Poultry Raising); W. F. Stevens, (Lecturer on Hogs and Farm Management); H. S. Pearson (Instructor Farm Dairy Work); Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., (Deputy Minister of Agriculture).

A TRIBUTE TO OUR STAFF

During the whole school year the best of good feeling has existed between the students and staff. Discipline has had to be enforced at times, it is true, but this has always been done in a way which would be effective, without leaving any resentment. This good spirit has, no doubt, been largely promoted by the way in which the faculty has entered into all the legitimate student activities. On the football field, or in other recreations, the staff were always ready to meet the students as equals and probably no better word can be spoken, concerning all the members of the staff, than when it is said that, in the opinion of the whole student body, their instructors are thoroughly sportsmanlike, both in work and play.

Joys and Sorrows of Our Professors

BY ONE OF THEM.

THE life of a professor in a school of agriculture is not altogether the prosaic affair one might imagine—still less is it a bed of roses. On the contrary, it is a life of endless variety and strenuous endeavor, not wholly unrelieved by gleams of humor. Here, indeed, one realises the truthfulness of the poet when he says, "Life is real, life is earnest."

Perhaps the hardest problem the instructor has to tackle is not the subject he is dealing with, but how to present that subject in such a way that it is intelligible and instructive to all members of the class without being childish to some or beyond the grasp of others. Even the dictation of notes is attended with a similar difficulty. Suppose, for instance, that the previous paragraph is being dictated, he has just got slowly to "gleams of humor," when an astonishingly small voice from the depths of some manly chest pipes out, "What's after 'altogether?'" Back he goes again, and has just reached "endeavor," when echo answers, "How d'ye spell 'prosaic?'" ; during which time the shorthand artists have been chewing the butt-ends of their pencils or conducting a surreptitious warfare under the desks.

According to statistics carefully compiled, the first five minutes of the day helps the poor professor along the roseate way to perfect baldness more than any other period of the day. He has just got the first six words of his lecture off his chest when in comes a straggler.

With genial good will he begins again, and has scarcely got as far as before when straggler No. 2 interrupts with noisy tread. A third, a fourth, a fifth, yea, even a sixth attempt is sometimes necessary before the stream of eloquence is allowed to flow forth unrestrained—but long ere this the much-enduring professor has been angrily tossing chalk about and indulging in caustic comments on people who will be late for their own funerals.

The advent of the lady students, with its consequent round of frivolities and social functions has given ground for long and serious "reflection" on the part of numerous students of the gallant sex. Reliable information from the local drug stores goes to show that the recent boom in hand-mirrors and pocket combs is hitherto quite unprecedented. One class was moved to mirth not long ago by the sight of one of its prominent members gravely adjusting, with the aid of a microscopic mirror, the curl of his left eyebrow—while the professor, with genial complacency, kindly stopped the lecture until the operation was completed. How are the mighty fallen!

Nor is the professor's sphere of usefulness confined to the college walls. Knotty problems from the hard outer world are frequently brought to him for explanation and elucidation. Some of these are obviously theoretical, like the one about the three men who bought a grindstone 26 ins. in diameter, two of them each used one-third of it,

FARMERS

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what was its diameter when the third man got it,—but others bring us directly into contact with realities. "Which is easier—to pump water into an elevated tank with the inlet pipe entering by the bottom of the tank or with the inlet pipe led up the outside and in at the top of the tank?" enquires the practical farmer, firmly convinced that the latter is the easier. Nor will he yield one iota in his beliefs until actual experiment clearly demonstrates to him the laws of fluid pressure. Then he goes off "not much older but a little wiser".

But perhaps the lot of that professor is the hardest who is almost daily called upon to annul the axioms of Euclid and be in two places at one and the same time. It speaks volumes for the keenness and diligence of his students that he can conduct classes in different subjects in different rooms at one and the same time and yet retain both his mental balance and his hirsute covering. Yet persistent good-humor and a determination to make the best of things carries him through and the work goes forward merrily.

In the realm of sport the professor is not behind—in fact this recreation alone makes his hard lot endurable. Wearied and harassed by his day's toil he repairs to the football pitch and in less time than it takes to write it the exhilaration of the game seizes him and he forgets everything except the goal posts and the elusive ball—he forgets everything till the momentum of some sturdy student reminds him forcibly that he is not the only man on the field. The professor, however, is not the man to mind being knocked down and stepped on but gives as he gets and goes on his way rejoic-

ing. Thus a feeling of good-fellowship and camaraderie is established between the faculty and the student-body, cares and worries are completely forgotten, and the players return to work refreshed, keener and better men after the relaxation.

Thus, always toiling, frequently rejoicing, occasionally sorrowing, onward through life he goes and, cheered by the thought of "something accomplished, something done", he never regrets the day he quitted other employment to take up duties in the School of Agriculture, Olds.

Students' Y. M. C. A.

Toward the end of the second term a Students' Y. M. C. A. was formed. Owing to press of other matters such as the approach of examinations not much besides the organisation work could be carried out. Shortly after organization a church parade was held to the Methodist church, Olds, where a very interesting sermon was given along Y. M. C. A. lines by the Rev. A. B. Argue. Since then arrangements have been made to have leaders in Y. M. C. A. work speak to the students on various subjects.

H. A. Carson was elected president; S. Svenson, vice-president and G. L. Flack, secretary.

SOME DEFINITIONS

A knackery—A place where sausages are made.—Wm. Rodgers.

A Scotchman's first consideration: The price.—Rob. Gratz.

Claresholm—The place where the chickens are blown against the fence and must stay there until the wind stops.—Claresholm student, vide Mr. Foley.

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"Canadian Countryman"



and read what the Editor-
in-Chief says about Al-
berta and Alberta's
Schools of Agriculture.

After a trip of investigation into
agricultural conditions, covering
all Western Canada, he says Al-
berta leads the rest, and gives
facts to prove it.

ADDRESS:

A. L. McCredie, Editor, Canadian
Countryman, Toronto

The Significance of Agricultural Education

BY DR. H. M. TORY,

PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.

THE movement for Agricultural education had its beginning in Europe during the first decade of the last century. It had its origin in a growing recognition of the need for better social conditions among the farming population. It received its chief impetus however from the growth of the great co-related modern sciences of chemistry, geology and physics. The movement reached the American continent early in the nineteenth century and took a very definite shape after the passing of the Land Grant Legislation by the Congress of the United States in 1862. Since that date colleges of agriculture have sprung up in every State in the Union and more recently in every Province in Canada.

We have not, however, reached the point of view of many European countries. Germany will serve as an illustration. She has found these

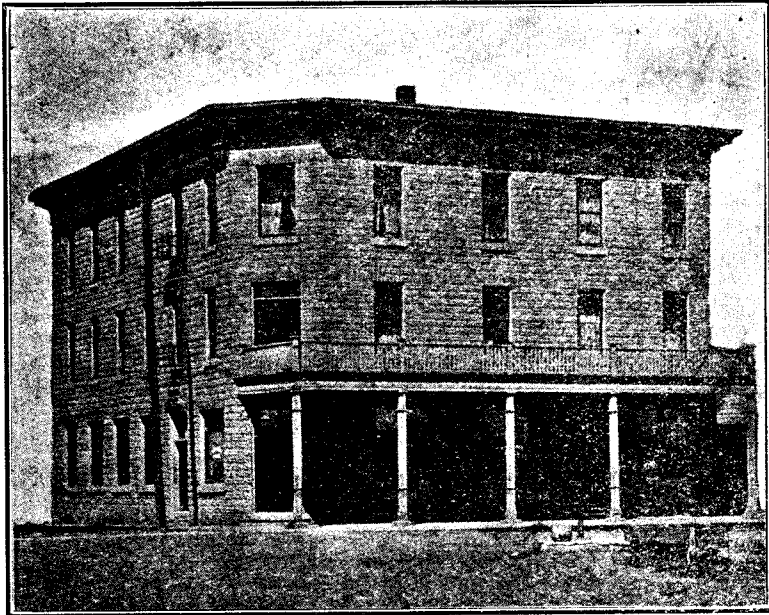
institutions so useful that they have been specialized to meet every possible need. For example, there are in the German Empire three hundred schools similar to the one at Olds; fifty schools which run for nine months of the year where both practical and theoretical agriculture of a somewhat high order is taught; three thousand and four hundred schools, similar to our night schools, where agriculture and business methods are taught; and in addition agricultural colleges are found connected with practically all the Universities of the country.

One does not have to go to Europe, however, to find appreciation of Agricultural Schools and Colleges. In the State of Wisconsin, the Agricultural students

attending the University have increased thirty fold since 1890, while students in Arts have increased only four fold. In the State of Illinois,



DR. H. M. TORY,
PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA



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the agricultural students increased twenty fold in the same period. In Canada great success has attended the agricultural colleges at Guelph, Ontario, Truro, Nova Scotia, and St. Anne's, Quebec, while our schools in Alberta have started with a record-breaking attendance. Such a movement, springing up almost spontaneously all over the civilized world, has special significance, coming, as it does, out of the heart and brain of the people who are thinking in the interest of those who toil upon the land. Its significance is best seen in the results which have followed. These may be summarized briefly as follows:

The first great result has been the introduction of better methods of farming in every country where agricultural education has found a place.

An outstanding illustration of this is seen in Denmark, where, in less than fifty years, the whole face of the country has been changed and the production of the land has been increased three or four fold.

Italy has, as the result of science applied to the treatment of the land and better business methods applied to the business of the farm, doubled the production in ten years, without increasing the acreage under cultivation.

In the State of Wisconsin, the average crop raised by six hundred farmers working in 1909 under the direction of the scientific men of the college of agriculture was nearly double the average of the rest of the State. Similar results have followed agricultural education all over the civilized world. It is unnecessary to further emphasize this point.

The second great result, closely related to the first, is the greater efficiency of the men who are so educated. This could be illustrated by showing the greater earning power of the educated farmer. It is sufficient to say that statistics absolutely prove that the educated farmer gets a much larger reward for the same number of hours of toil.

The third great result is the social improvement of the people who have received such an education. A gentleman whose name is well known in Canada has recently stated that going through Ontario you can select, in passing, the farms which are in the hands of the graduates of the Guelph Agricultural College. Such farms are better kept and have better buildings on the average. The home is a better home for wife and children. Further, the greater prosperity means better education and better social development.

The final and greatest of all results is the larger enjoyment of life. To the person who farms with knowledge as distinguished from him who farms by rule of thumb, life must of necessity mean much more. This follows from the better economic position obtained, from the greater efficiency of the man himself, from the social improvement which he enjoys, but more particularly from the pleasure which he must have in the intellectual appreciation of the meaning of his work. To us in Alberta the wide spread agricultural education will mean much. It will ultimately place us in the front rank among the provinces of Canada, if, parallel with it, all other educational activities are allowed to have a normal growth.

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Because of the many articles sold for cleaning purposes, it is often difficult to decide on which is the best to use.

There are, though, some suggestions which may help you greatly. Always buy a trade-marked article. The trade mark is a guarantee by the manufacturer. The trade mark—Indian with drawn bow and arrow—is placed on every package of

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Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser

enabling you to always know when you get the genuine. It does more, it guarantees the quality of "Wyandotte," and shows who is responsible for its manufacture.



When you know these facts and also know that this article has the unqualified endorsement of the State Dairy Schools, Pure Food Inspectors and thousands of creameries, cheese factories, dairies and patrons, you should have no hesitancy in giving it a trial. If you try it you will use it and continue to use it. Order from your dairy supply house.

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The Bachelor's Lament

"The melancholy days have come, The saddest of the year."	Tom and Swain and Bill are seen, Locked in a fond embrace;
The household science girls have gone, The boys can find no cheer.	As tears come trickling down, they each Wipe the other's face.
The rolling pin has ceased to roll, The kitchen fire is low;	Lock, Charlie, Angus and Sam, Are weeping loud and long;
The pots and kettles dress in black, The lassies had to go.	While Howard, John and E. C. M. Wail out a dying song.
The tater and the onion weep, Clasped in a sad embrace;	Editor H. and Proctor P. Have donned the saddest gray;
The skillet and the sauce-pan sleep, Each in a gloomy place.	While Raymond F. and L. L. D. Sob loudly all the day.
The merry sounds have left the halls, No laughter peals on high;	As evening comes the gloom falls fast, The boys walk to her gate;
The boys, with down-cast, jaded looks, Long for the days gone by.	Their thoughts all linger in the past— They're "hooked" as sure as fate.
All handkerchiefs are wet with tears, Big sobs stick in our breast;	But let us draw the curtain fast, Such grief is hard to bear;
The sunny days are long as years, And slumbers find no rest.	The question is not "Will it last?" But "Will it last a year?"

* * * * *

We peep into the future gray,
And, side by side, alas!
The self same curly-headed boy
Holds another lass!

Feb. 28, 1914.

W. J. E.

"I WONDER"

Why the attendance is better in the assembly of late?
Why Bill hangs round the bush near Principal Elliott's?
What Figarol did with his moustache?
Why Miss Parnell has only one dance partner?
Who Swain Svenson likes?
When "the baby" will learn to dance?
If the girls like Tom Sigurdson's grizzly bear hug?
Who knows the weight of Block's boots?
What Higginbotham doesn't know?
When the mail comes from Lacombe?—Ask Miss Sigurdson!
How much gum Miss Smith chews?
If a girl should be left at the corner? Ask Block!



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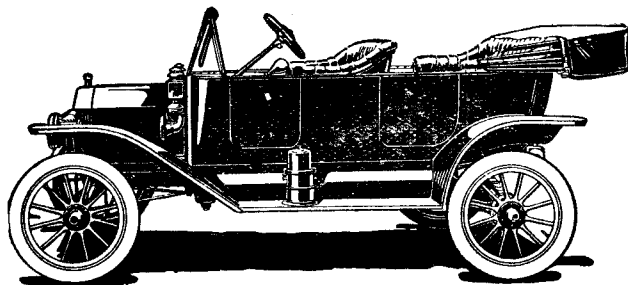
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Random Recommendations

(Being advice given by the Editor to his fellow students)

It is always advisable to attract the attention of the fair sex when you enter the Assembly room late in a morning. Stamp your feet and march up to the front so that all present will see and hear you. This is an un-failing recipe for securing the admiration of lady students.

* * *

Always come into class five minutes late: It is of the utmost importance that you should not get in on time.

* * *

If you have to leave the room in the middle of a lesson don't fail to make everybody aware of the fact. Shuffling the feet on rising; turning to the class and winking your left eye and slamming the door are all considered proper in this connection.

* * *

If the fellow in front of you is trying to listen to what the instructor has to say, stick a pin in him, pull his hair or hit him over the head with a book; but, whatever you do, take his attention off the lesson.

* * *

A very clever way of impressing people with the fact that you possess a great fund of humor is to write "Kick me" on a piece of paper and pin it on a fellow's back. If this fails to succeed pull a chair from under someone as he is about to sit down.

* * *

In the blacksmith or carpenter shops you should never make anything yourself. It is much better to swipe something which someone else has made and put your name on it.

* * *

In the stock judging class when your opinion differs with that of the principal always remember that the latter is wrong.

* * *

A good test for seed grain: Drop some down a fellow's neck.

* * *

Dictionary meaning of the verb: "to acquire"—"Borrow".

* * *

Never do to-day what you can put off till to-morrow.

Provincial Basket Ball Tournament and Athletic Meet

The Championships of the High Schools of the Province of Alberta.
The First Provincial High School Athletic Meet ever held in the Dominion
of Canada,
will be held in

OLDS, MONDAY, MAY 25th, 1914.

BASKET BALL

LIST OF EVENTS

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP—(This Cup is emblematic of the High School Basket Ball Championship of the Province of Alberta and must be won three times in succession to become the property of the winners).

FIRST PRIZE—Silver Cup, the property of the winners.

SECOND PRIZE—Silver Cup, the property of the winners.

GOLD LOCKET—To be won by best individual player in the tournament.

SILVER SHIELD—Best dressed team in the tournament.

SIX SILVER MEDALS will be awarded to the team winning the Championship.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

GRAND AGGREGATE CUP—Awarded to the school gaining the greatest number of points in the meet.

GOLD MEDAL—Awarded to the boy gaining the greatest number of points.

100 Yards Dash--Silver and Bronze Medals.

220 Yards--Silver and Bronze Medals.

120 Yards Hurdle Race--Silver and Bronze Medals.

Pole Vault--Silver and Bronze Medals.

Running High Jump--Silver and Bronze Medals.

Running Broad Jump--Silver and Bronze Medals.

Hop, Step and Jump--Silver and Bronze Medals.

All the above events are open to bona-fide High School pupils of the Province of Alberta only.

All the Competitors will be billeted by the Entertainment Committee.

For further information apply to

L. E. GRACE, Olds, Alberta.

RANDOM RECOMMENDATIONS—(Continued).

If you are fond of an argument don't mind keeping the whole class waiting while you "have it out" with the instructor.

* * *

Don't listen when the instructor tells you a thing. Wait till he has finished talking and then ask him what he said.

* * *

Because you are not supposed to talk in class, chew gum instead—it keeps your jaws exercised.

* * *

If a fellow is taking a girl home a bunch should walk behind and pass audible remarks about his looks or the size of his feet.

* * *

In the chemistry "lab." always leave the stopper off carbon disulphide—it has a very pleasant odor. Also drop a little sulphuric acid on someone's pants and forget to tell him it is there—the result is very wholesome.

* * *

Never stay in the dairy or carpenter shop after it is time so start cleaning up—"HIKE!"

* * *

When the domestic science students are making candy—stick around.

* * *

It is a good plan if you are fond of a girl, and don't want everybody to know, to dance with her all the time at the practice dances.

* * *

Exchange is no robbery: Therefore, when you take someone's new rubbers always leave your old ones in their place.

In science we always use the METEORIC system of measurement.

Square feet are very useful for killing beetles, etc.

Archimedes discovered his principle while taking a bath—one more argument in favor of cleanliness.

A fat man has more gravity than his lean brother—yet who said laugh and grow fat?

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Our First Annual Field Day

GREAT excitement and uncertainty had been aroused over the probable outcome of our First Annual Field Day, which was held on the Agricultural School campus early in December. The meet was open to members of the High School as well as to ourselves. This made a keen, but friendly, rivalry between the members of the two institutions and, as already mentioned, aroused considerable enthusiasm and more than ordinary interest.

The entries in most of the events were numerous and the competition very keen. The showing made by some of the runners was certainly gratifying. Amongst the most promising long distance runners are Thos. Sigurdson and Thory Johnson. Both these men, with systematic training, would make times in the 880 yards and the mile away above the average.

The grand championship cup, given by the Agricultural School's Association, was won K. Craig, of the Olds High School, who made all his points in the jumps. A very handsome silver cup given for the champion all-round sportsman in the Agricultural School, given by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, was captured by Thos. Sigurdson who also was a close competitor for the grand championship cup. A third, and equally beautiful cup was donated by Dr. M. Clark, M. P., for the winning tug-of-war team.

The following is a list of the events and their winners in order of performance. The boys with a star before their names are students of

the High School.

100 yds—1 *Gilson, 2 Phillips, 3 Kennings.

220 yds—1 *Gilson, 2 Simon, 3 Sveinson.

440 yds—1 Smith, 2 Stewart, 3 Johnson.

880 yds—1 Sigurdson, 2 Johnson, 3 Anderson.

1 mile—1 Sigurdson, 2 Johnson, 3 Smith.

1½ mile—1 Sigurdson, 2 Johnson, 3 Stewart.

Standing high jump—1 Pierce, 2 *Craig, 3 Sveinson.

Standing broad jump—1 *Craig, 2 Sveinson, 3 Pierce.

Running high jump—1 *Craig, 2 Kennings.

Running broad jump—1 *Craig, 2 Simon, 3 Pierce.

Pole vault—1 *Craig, 2 *Drew, 3 Smith.

Putting 16lb. shot—1 Sveinson, 2 Sigurdson, 3 Ellis.

Throwing 16lb. hammer—1 Kennings, 2 Sigurdson, 3 Rodgers.

Running hop, step and jump—1 *Craig, 2 Paulsen, 3 Sadlo.

Sock race—1 Scarlett, 2 Miller, 3 Smith.

Three-legged race—1 Phillips and Sveinson, 2 *Gilson and *Craig.

Wheelbarrow race—1 Phillips and Sveinson, 2 *Drew and *Desson.

Relay, 1 mile—1 and 2 Agricultural School, 3 High School. Winning team: Sveinson, Phillips, Simon and Smith.

The tug-of-war, between two Agricultural School teams, was won by the following members: Rodgers, Sigurdson, Higginbotham, Phillips,

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Pierce and Johanson.

The officials of the day were: Referee and announcer, G. R. Holeton; judge and starter, L. E. Grace, principal high school; time keeper and scorer, Jas. Fowler.

The success of this, our First An-

nual Field Day, was remarkable, and set a standard, not only in athletic accomplishments, but in the display of good sportsmanship shown in all events by both the winners and the losers.

Gleanings from the O. S. A. "Who's Who? A. D., 1925"

Poor Billy Rodgers! Canada was no place for him. He boarded a big ship for a far-away nation and threw his religion overboard. Now he is big Chief Rodgerino, the war-like leader of the Hottentot tribe.

How much more pleasant to think of Angus McNeill farming intensively at Crossfield!

My evening paper contains a very glowing account of a speech given by the old war-horse Higginbotham, now M.P.P., on the "Co-operative Marketing of Eggs", but those eggs are completely scrambled by the opposition, led by E. C. Menzies. I might say that, as a hobby, these two gentlemen have taken to raising poultry, and one has raised a strain of White Leghorns laying brown eggs; upon which the other one immediately established a strain of Barred Rocks laying white eggs.

J. Block still follows his vocation. He is now touring the United States with the "Antiharmonious Musical Company".

Our baby elephant, Mr. T. Kennings, has pressed a crushing defeat on Jack Johnson.

W. Whiteside has invented a gun guaranteed to hit where you aim

when you are two feet away from the object.

John Ellis is still dreaming, and every now and then you can hear him whisper, "It was such beautiful black hair".

Gratz has gone to England with his hands in his trousers pockets, to show the suffragettes that there is at least one thing done by man that they could not do.

Miss B. McArthur is still a fancy baker and she will FIGURE ALL before mixing her dough.

T. Sigurdson is the "Booth of America" in Shorthorn breeding.

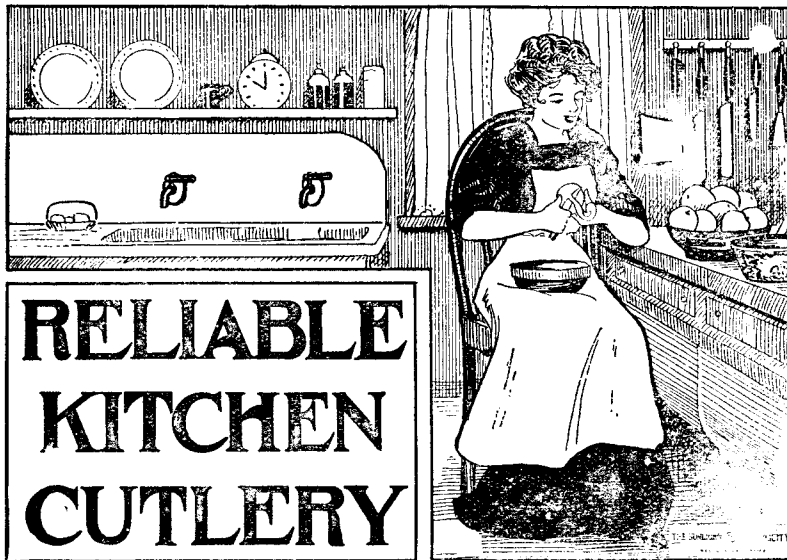
H. Guenther nearly met his death recently by getting his quills tangled up in a four-cycle engine.

Bob Sinclair is the Cruickshank of to-day, excepting that he has added to the ideas of Cruickshank the idea of the triple purpose Shorthorn.

Miss Fiefield's wings have sprouted and, as her father says, she will soon be an angel.

A. McAllister, professor of chemistry at the University of Alberta, has such a liking for his work that he will swear up and down that H₂S smells good.

S. Sveinson is now professor of



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OTHER CAREERS BRIEFLY TOLD

Judson Archibald—Farmers' representative to the Provincial Legislature.

Einar Stephenson—Editor of The Burnt Lake Weekly Times.

Howard Pierce—District Judge.

David Sadlo—"The Village Blacksmith".

Charlie McKinnon—Successful irrigation farmer.

Roy Burns—Settled down with a wife and family of six children.

Donald Snider—Still batching but going to be married soon.

Jock McKinnon—Raising cattle and also "the very dickens".

Aurman Johanson—Still living at home, but engaged.

Angus McKinnon—Settled down with a family of twelve daughters.

Miss Carrico—"Auntie Doleful".

Miss Jenson—Famous elocutionist.

Miss Nelson—Married, but wears the trousers.

Miss Hartman—Happily married and loves her "ekicks".

Miss Welsh—Still smiling.

Miss Munroe—Singing "The Campbells are Coming, Hurrah!"

Miss Harding—Handsome dairy maid.

Miss Shea—Waiting for "his coming".

Miss Bjornson—A constant lover.

Miss Sutphin—Captured an O. S. A. student.

out → Otto Miller—A wandering Willie.

Richard Magee—A chorus girl.

out → Miss Walrod—Married and five children.

Miss Smith—Contented farmer's wife.

Miss Walters—Married and happy; also a lover of Shorthorns.

Miss Sigurdson—Married, and an expert candy maker.

Miss Main—Teacher of cooking at the O.S.A.

Miss Stroyan—Married and still teaching one.

Miss Parnell—Loves but one.

Miss Herdman—Farmer's wife and a good buttermaker.

Mrs. Bliss—Doctor's wife.

Miss Niddrie—A nurse.

Miss Madsen—Married.

R. G. Figarol—Chinese missionary.

Miss Hewson—A perfect "bhoy".

L. Phillips—Apache dancer.

Miss Stewart—Leading society lady.

Miss Hall—Quite the belle of the ball.

Rodgers—(In the stock judging room, when the Household Science girls are petting Glencarnock II)—"My! I wish the girls were as fond of me".

The Professor—"Hum! They might be if you were as good looking".

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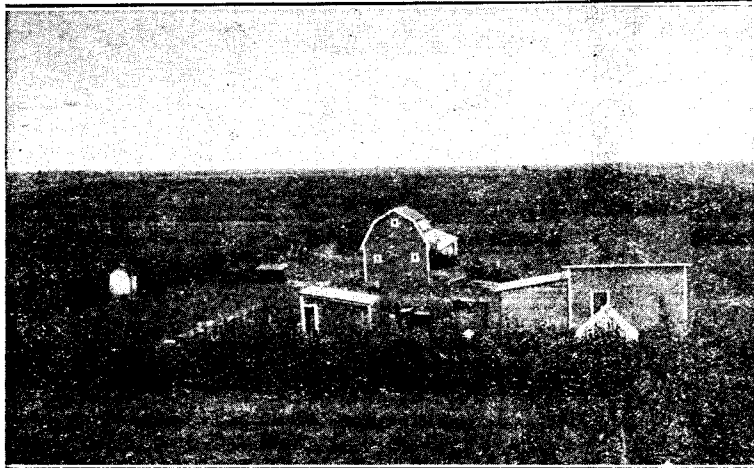
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Tree-Growing on the Farm

BY ARCH. MITCHELL,
COALDALE NURSERIES, ALBERTA.

ALL land for planting should be prepared the year previous. If summer fallow is the preparation, it should be done in the very best way possible, with the plowing, followed immediately by packing, in about the beginning of June and regular cultivation afterwards throughout the summer.

On new land, the breaking should be done in the flush of the growing season and the sod should be rolled down flat. The rolling, or packing, insures the grass roots being thoroughly rotted, and in about six or seven weeks the ground will be ready for backsetting. The sod should be broken thinly, say two or three inches, and in backsetting, three or four more inches of soil should be turned up. Thorough tillage must immediately follow, and the ground should be left loose on the surface to retain the moisture. A deep plowing, followed by thorough working, should be done in the fall, after which the land should be in first class order for tree planting in the spring. The four to six inches of breaking without backsetting, which is often so successful in wheat growing, is totally unsuited for trees, and no land should be planted unless it has been backset.

Usually the first trees planted are designed to protect the dwelling house and other buildings and these home plantations will be considered here. A very frequent mistake made in laying out this kind of

plantation is to make the area to be sheltered by it too small. There is no room allowed for new buildings, paddocks for young stock or select seed plots, and in a few years the owner wishes he had had more foresight and enclosed a larger space. A suitable area is about 200x150 yards, or larger. The main shelter belts should be on the west and north, as these are the directions from which the prevailing winds come. The plantations should be at least thirty yards from the buildings to allow for snow-drift. The space thus left makes a fine place for the garden or lawn and shrubbery. To get the best and quickest shelter, and to grow the best and cleanest trees, these strips should be at least 20 yards wide and the trees should be not more than 4 feet apart each way. A body of trees of this width, and planted thus close, will, in 4 or 5 years, present a solid obstruction to the wind. It will be able to afford a lot of shelter, as well as protect itself against drying out, as its compact tops and branches will keep out both sun and wind, leaving a cool, moist condition of the soil underneath.

Where wider planting is the rule, the branches of the trees take longer to meet and the cultivation period is extended several years longer. Thus, since the time required for cultivation is usually the greatest drawback in tree planting, close planting is really cheaper in the

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ALFALFA is now recognized as the premier fodder crop, and in all countries which can produce it successfully, agriculture has an assured future. Alfalfa is an intensive crop and induces intensive farming. It affords an immense yield of a fodder rich in the peculiar food values demanded by the dairyman and hog-raiser. Horses work on it without grain. Sheep thrive on it; the output of the poultry yard is increased by it.

Alberta is the Great ...Alfalfa Province...

ALFALFA demands moisture for its growth, but it is so rich it can only be cured in a dry climate. *Irrigated lands in Alberta therefore afford the ideal condition*—ample moisture, bright sunshine, cloudless harvest weather. These conditions guarantee the future of the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta, where irrigated lands may now be bought at prices ranging from \$35.00 to \$75.00 per acre, with twenty years to pay for them.

—FOR FULL INFORMATION WRITE TO—

Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands,
Department of Natural Resources
CALGARY—————**Alberta**

end as the expense of cultivation is over the sooner. A four feet apart plantation of suitable trees, handled properly, should not require cultivation after the third year, when its average height should be from six to nine feet. Thus, it will be seen, it does not take long to get a very efficient shelter-belt on the open prairie.

PLANTING SHOULD BE DONE AS FOLLOWS.—Open a deep furrow, going twice over it with the plow. Set the plants upright in it at the proper distance apart, and rake the soil from the sides with the feet, to cover the roots, and then tread firmly. Fill in the remainder of the trench with a hoe and again tread firmly. Then throw two inches of loose soil on the surface to retain the moisture. If the tree cannot be easily pulled out, it is planted firmly enough. The surface of the ground should be left flat. It must not be mounded up round the base of the tree. After the belt is all planted, the ground should be cultivated at once. No watering is necessary.

The kind of trees to use is a very important matter. It will be readily understood that trees of rapid growth are essential on the prairie. Of these, the best are: Alberta Cottonwood, Russian Poplar, Sharp-leaved Willow, Manitoba Maple, Elm, Ash, and Russian Laurel Willow. The best plantation will always be found where alternate rows consist of Maple, as this is a close-foliaged tree and is admirably adapted for shading the ground to the advantage both of its own roots and those of its neighbors. Even in districts where the Maple is a failure as a standard tree, plantations should be mixed

with it, as even if, at first, it freezes down, its shade will enable the other trees to do much better, and, ultimately, as the plantation gets older, most of the Maples will work their way through and become, at least, good firewood.

Finally, it may be said that but four things are essential to successful planting on the prairie:

- (1) Thorough preparation of the soil.
- (2) The selection of suitable varieties.
- (3) Firm planting.
- (4) Thorough cultivation afterwards, to the end of July.

A fifth might be the placing of the welfare of the plantation first, in the economy of the farm. Too often it is the last to be considered, and when this is the case, it is always a failure. The cultivation of an acre or two of trees, is, after all, only a small job if it is done at the right time, and three or four turns with the cultivator every year usually suffice. If neglected at the beginning of the season, three or four times as much work is usually required later, and then the trees are not nearly so well grown as if they had been attended to properly at the right time. With the work done right, at the right time, there is no question about success.

Domestic Science Girls' Yell

Hay, straw, oats and rye!
 Pie, cakes and dough!
 We're all right!
 I should say!
 O. S. A.!
 Ra! ra! ra!!!

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The Agricultural School Alphabet

A is for Anderson, "The rubber bellied goat,"

B "Poet Burns", the man who can quote.

C is for Campbell, who loves Miss Munroe,

D is for Danford, the man who can throw.

E is for Ellis, who for girls has an eye.

F is for Fiefield, who makes the grub fly.

G is for Gratz and his good natured cooks,

H is for Herdman, a beauty for looks.

I is for ice, which for Sigurdson thaws,

J is for Johnson who says, "Why?"—"Becawse".

K is for Kennings, our big baby Tom,

L is for Lausen,---now Phillips, be calm!

M is for McKinnon, he's Laura's own Charlie,

N is for Niddrie, who feeds her hens barley.

O is for Otto, who beats the big drum,

P is for Paulson who chiseled his thumb.

Q is for quarrels which Simon now misses,

R is for Rodgers, who buys Daisy "Kisses".

S is for Sutphin, she's Swain Sveinson's "honey",

T is for Turville, who ran short of money.

U is for, The Union, with H—— at the head,

V is for Velma,---"We'll write", McNeill said.

W is for Whitehead, who dances the jig,

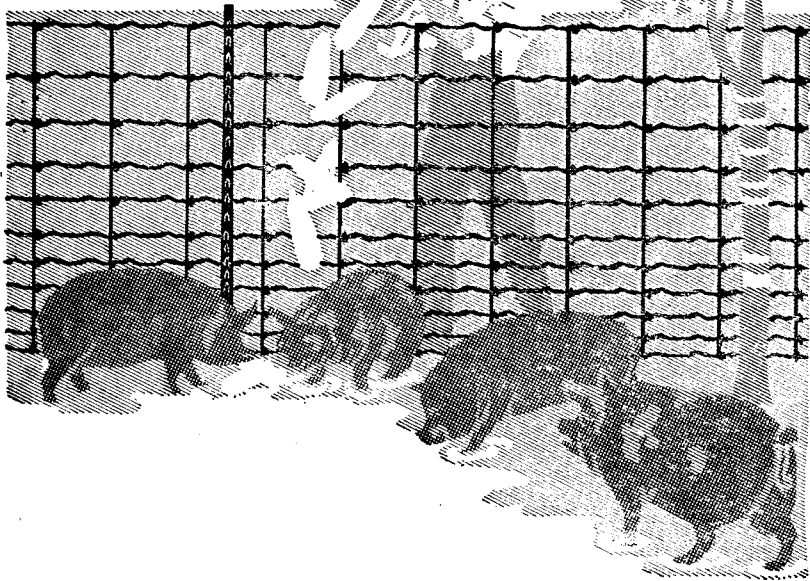
X for his XLent shot at the pig.

Y for the Y-zest section of boys,

Z for the section that makes the most noise.

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How the Students Govern Themselves

WITH the full approval of the Faculty, the students of the O. S. A. enjoyed a large measure of self-government during the first school year. In the second week of the fall term a class association was formed to look after student affairs and the following officers were elected:

President, Charles McKinnon.

Vice-President, Angus McNeill.

Secretary, R. D. Sinclair.

Under this organisation the affairs

of the student body were conducted for the rest of the term.

After the Christmas vacation, it was decided to re-organise the students' association on a wider basis to cover the increased activities and also to include the domestic science students. A constitution for the "Students' Union" was drawn up by a special committee, and at a full meeting of the whole student body, now numbering nearly one hundred, was adopted. At a later



'STUDENTS' CABINET

NAMES: Front row (left to right)--Misses A. Walters, Vice-president Social Committee; M. Hall, Vice-president Literary Committee; C. I. Stewart, President of Social Committee; R. Walrod, Vice-president Students' Union; B. A. McArthur, Vice-president Athletic Committee.

Back row (left to right)--Angus McNeill, President Athletic Committee; H. Higginbotham, President Students' Union; Gordon Flack, Secretary Students' Union; J. Ellis, Secretary Social Committee; R. D. Sinclair, Secretary Athletic Committee; E. C. Menzies, President Literary Committee; T. Sigurdson, Secretary Literary Committee.

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meeting officers were elected to fill the various positions in the new organisation. The election proved very keen, canvassing having been general, by those who wished to see their nominees elected, for several days prior to the election.

The new constitution called for a cabinet, to be composed of president, vice-president and secretary of the Students' Union (the treasurer, being a member of the staff, not having a vote), and the president, vice-president and secretary of each of the following committees: Literary, Athletic and Social. The positions were filled by election as follows:

Student' Union — President, H. Higginbotham; vice-president, Miss Walrod; secretary, Gordon L. Flack.

Social Committee—President, Miss Stewart; vice-president, Miss Walters; secretary, John Ellis.

Athletic Society—President, Angus McNeill; vice-president, Miss McArthur; secretary, R. D. Sinclair.

Literary Society—President, E. C. Menzies; vice-president, Miss Hall; secretary, Thomas Sigurdson.

This constitution proved very successful and a large amount of useful work was carried out. The budget of the expenditure, amounting to over one hundred dollars, was apportioned among the different activities with fairness and impartiality and the organization proved fully capable of meeting all the demands made upon it.

The following was overheard in Ods recently:

Barber: "What can I do for you?"

Professor: "Hair cut, please."

Barber: "Which one, sir?"

THE STAFF IN : : LIGHTER VEIN

O. S. A. students are particularly fortunate in that various members of the staff are possessed of a keen sense of humor. Mr. Fowler is the prince of storytellers, while Dr. Talbot, veterinary instructor, and Mr. Foley, poultry instructor, are not far behind.

Almost every lesson from Mr. Fowler brings a story, which, besides relieving the tension and putting the class in good humor, serves to drive home the point of the lesson. Dealing with the properties of sulphur and carbon—constituents of gun powder—Mr. Fowler related the following:

On one occasion, when a militia instructor was teaching a number of raw recruits the use of the Lee-Enfield rifle, which had just come into use, he thought it necessary to caution the recruits against carelessness in the handling of the new rifle. The instructor concluded his admonition with the words: "This rifle will send a bullet through eighteen inches of solid wood—remember that, you blockheads!"

* * * *

In explaining the principles of the expansion of liquids and the application of these principles to the barometer, Mr. Fowler narrated:

In the old country the farmers place great faith in their barometers, or "weather glasses," as they are called. Sometimes, however, barometers go wrong. An old Scotch farmer, on consulting his glass one

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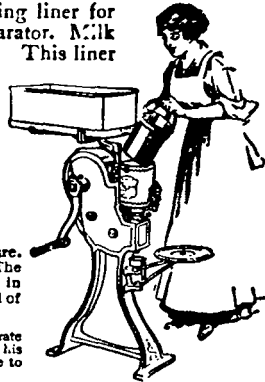
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very wet morning, found that the hand indicated "very fair." Thinking that the mechanism was sticking the farmer rapped the glass, and the hand swung round, but settled again opposite "very fair." Enraged, the old farmer took the instrument outside and, holding it in the rain, shook it vigorously, crying, crying meanwhile, "Will ye no believe yer ain een?" Then, with a parting kick, he consigned the untruthful instrument to the garbage heap!

* * * *

Dr. Talbot narrates a story, which brings home the difficulty under which veterinary surgeons labor in not being able to learn from the lips of their patients what is the matter with them. In this respect, the doctors who attend to human ills have a great advantage.

Recently, when Dr. Riddell, an old-time veterinary surgeon of the city of Calgary, fell sick, he sent for Dr. McKidd, another old-timer:

"Well, Bob, what is the matter?" asked Dr. McKidd, on entering the sick room.

"Find out, you old fool, like I've got to!"

* * * *

Veterinary surgeons, like lawyers, are often asked for cheap advice. When Dr. Talbot was just out of college and commencing practice in Alberta, he was often approached by a close-fisted old farmer who never asked him to visit his animals, but expected to be advised how to treat them. The old farmer lost several cows from tympanitis (distended condition of the first stomach), after the cows had been put to feed on the straw stack:

"What would you do?" Dr. Tal-

bot was asked."

"Oh, I'd physic the cows when they began to bloat."

"What would you give them?"

"Epsom salts."

Next day the old man came into town again and remarked to Dr. Talbot, "I knew your advice was no good. Another cow died last night."

"Did you physic her?"

"Yes; I gave her a whole TEASPOONFUL of Epsom salts and it didn't do a blame bit of good!"

Prize Essay Contest

"Why I am Attending the Olds School of Agriculture"

THE Cabinet of the Students' Union, being desirous of stimulating interest among the students in the magazine, decided to recommend the Union to give two prizes, one of \$3.00 and another of \$2.00 for the two best essays to be written by students on: "Why I am attending the Olds School of Agriculture."

Principal Elliott, upon being asked to adjudicate on the essays, very kindly asked to be allowed to give the prizes himself and his offer was accepted. His awards in the competition, which attracted some 24 entries, are as follows:

1st Prize (\$3.00)—Einar Stephenson, Innisfail.

2nd Prize (\$2.00)—William Rodgers, Penhold.

The two prize winning essays are:

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY

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go to an agricultural school. Owing to the fact that I was then living about one thousand miles from a school of this kind, I decided to wait a few years. I knew that Alberta would not be behind the other provinces with its agricultural education. The time came last fall, and as soon as I heard of the school of agriculture at Olds my mind was made up.

There are many reasons why I am attending this school—one, which I consider the most essential, is that education develops the brain capacity to a higher and better degree. It makes a man more capable of attaining prosperity and success and enables him to perform his duties in life more thoroughly.

As I am interested in farming, I wanted to obtain scientific knowledge of the business—to know a good horse or cow when I saw it, so as to be able to select the best and breed to the best; to be able to judge cereals aright; to select the best and know what kind of cereals are best adapted to this and that kind of soil; to succeed in raising good crops, and, at the same time, to maintain the fertility of the soil; to learn mathematics and English so as to be able to take my place in this world like a man. These are the chief reasons why I am attending this school.

In conclusion, I may say that I consider the opportunity to take in this course of agriculture, the best chance I have had in my life."

EINAR STEPHENSON.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY

"One bright morning, last September, our telephone bell rang,

and, on taking down the receiver, I found that the man at the other end of the line was connected with the Olds School of Agriculture. He explained about the School and the work to be carried on there.

Having been practically raised among horses I had developed a liking for the animals so that whenever one fell into my hands he was sure of a good home, at any rate.

The first day the school opened I put in an appearance there to study the "friend of man" more closely. No doubt I paid attention to all the different studies of the school, but if I paid particular attention to any one of these it was when we were "talking horses" in the stock room.

Our instructors gave us some very useful points on horses. Mr. Sydney Carlyle proved beyond a doubt that what he talked was more than theory, and Mr. H. A. Craig, in explaining the whys and wherefores of his subject, made us think he was not in the habit of going around horses with his eyes shut. Another authority on horses who lectured to us at the school was Mr. Alex Galbraith, and listening to him was a greater pleasure to me than eating breakfast.

Next came Dr. Talbot, the veterinary surgeon, and when we found out his chief topic was "the horse" every man in school strained his ears to catch every word, and a stillness that could be felt came over the class.

In concluding, I would like to say "the reason I am a student at the Olds Agricultural School is to get some knowledge from experts regarding the main points about 'the horse'."

WILLIAM RODGERS.

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Provincial Dairy Contest

IN connection with the Department of Agriculture for Alberta there have been arranged four dairy competitions to be carried on in the province beginning April 1st. These competitions are under the direct charge and supervision of Mr. S. G. Carlyle, the instructor in the management of dairy herds under the Dominion grant in the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Three of these competitions will be conducted in connection with the three schools of agriculture with headquarters at Vermilion, Olds and Claresholm. These competitions shall be open to grade cows only and the prizes in connection therewith are to be as follows:

- 1st prize—Yearling.
- 2nd “ —Calf over eight months
- 3rd “ —Calf over four months.
- 4th “ —Calf under four months
- 5th “ —Pair pigs over four months.
- 6th “ —Pair pigs under 4 months
- 7th “ —Pen poultry, six birds.
- 8th “ —Pen poultry, four birds.
- 9th “ —Pure bred pig over four months.
- 10th “ —Pure bred pig under four months.

A prize of a yearling heifer will be given to the girl whose cow makes the highest number of points, provided she does not win one of the first four prizes.

In each case the winner will be given the choice of an animal from the following breeds: Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Shorthorn.

The basis of the awards will be as follows:

25 points for each pound of butter fat.

3 points for each pound of solids, not fat.

There is no entrance fee and scales will be furnished to each competitor by the Department of Agriculture. Competitors complying with the rules will be allowed to keep the scales.

The farmer may enter all his cows in the contest, but only the best records made will be taken into consideration by the inspectors.

Any student of the school of agriculture or any farmer residing within twenty miles of any of the schools may enter the contest.

The principals of the schools of agriculture will be glad to furnish any further information.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR the pictures from which the illustrations in this magazine, showing the students at work in the various branches of school work, are taken, we are indebted to Mr. Norman Rankin, of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Publicity Department. Mr. Rankin came to Olds to get a series of pictures to accompany an article on the agricultural schools of this province, and very kindly offered all the pictures which should be required in connection with this magazine. For the pictures of the staff, students' cabinet and boys' hockey team, we are obliged to Mr. Vogel, photographer, of Olds.

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EDITORIAL

PLEASURE and gratification at the unmixed success which has attended the publication of this, the first number of the O. S. A. Magazine, are the feelings uppermost in the hearts of the Magazine Staff on this the 24th day of March, 1914. In no venture of a similar kind has there ever been more cause for congratulation. Day by day, as the Magazine has been in course of preparation, it has grown and prospered out of all expectation. Twenty pages was the limit set by the Staff as the extent of the first issue, but in the three weeks that it has been coming to maturity the Magazine has demanded more and more pages and a higher and higher standard till it finally appears in its present form with no less than sixty pages (cover to cover) and of a quality that would do credit to many an older and much larger educational institution than the Olds School of Agriculture.

OUR HEARTY thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, to Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, to Mr. Arch. Mitchell, of Coaldale, and to members of the O. S. A. Faculty, all of whom responded so readily to the Editor's requests for contributions. Their articles, we feel, have enabled us to enlarge the scope of our Magazine by reason of the fact that these articles will be read with interest, not only by the students of this School of Agriculture, but by all those interested in the science and practical business of agriculture into whose hands the Magazine is going. We hope, in future issues of the Magazine, to follow the lines now laid down, and, where possible, to extend its usefulness. The opportunities of a magazine of this kind, circulated among an ever increasing number of thoughtful and aspiring young farmers, engaged in making a thorough study of their profession, seem to us to be unlimited for good.

TO THE Department of Agriculture for the Province and to the many advertisers whose business announcements are found in these pages we also express our appreciation for the assistance they have rendered in making the Magazine a financial success. Whilst it is not our aim as a Magazine to make money, but rather to spread knowledge and afford entertainment for the mind—as well as to put on record the student activities of this School—it is much more satisfactory to be able to do so without incurring any monetary loss. We feel sure that students and wellwishers of the School will, in return, do business, whenever possible, with the advertisers who support our enterprise. As we stated in our preliminary circulars, only the advertisements of firms of good standing are accepted in this Magazine.

WE EXTEND our good wishes to the Claresholm and Vermilion Schools of Agriculture and trust that a healthy rivalry in the pursuit of knowledge and co-operation for the benefit of agriculture in the province will continue to characterize the efforts of all three schools as well as of others which, we understand, are to be founded.

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BURNS SCHOLARSHIPS

AT the time of going to press the winners of the boys' scholarships offered by Mr. P. Burns, of Calgary, for excellence in practical subjects at the Olds School of Agriculture have not been announced.

The scholarships have aroused keen interest and competition. Mr. Burns offered two prizes of \$30.00 and \$20.00 respectively for the boys attaining the highest and second best scores in the following branches: Stock Judging (cattle and horses), Weed Seed Judging, Grain Judging, Blacksmithing, Carpentry.

The winners of the girls' scholarships offered by Mr. Burns in connection with the household science course were as follows: \$25.00 prize for best plain sewing and mending, Miss Laura Hartman; \$25.00 prize for best plain cooking (loaf of bread and cake), Miss C. I. Stewart.

Great difficulty was experienced by the judges in the latter competition, there being so many excellent exhibits.

KONUNDRUMS

1. Why does Howard Pierce?—Because Roy Burns and Edward Burroughs.
2. Who is the heaviest professor in college?—Holeton (whole ton!)
3. Which professor is undesirable in church?—Fowler (foul air).
4. Who is the belle of college?—Campbell.
5. Who was like a fat steer?—Simon, because he was ready for the Block.
6. Why was Aniline (Annie lean)?

—Because Ethyl Iodide (Ethel Io died!)

7. How do we know that benzyl (Ben's ill)? — Because he has never benzene (been seen!)
8. It seems strange that "pie are square" should give the area of a "round pie."

THE SOCIAL SIDE

THIS part of the school activities was not neglected during the year 1913-4, and many gatherings which were productive of good feeling and an increase in mutual fellowship were held. Such gatherings were naturally more frequent during the two months when the domestic science course was running, but enjoyable evenings were spent during the early and latter part of the session, when the girls of the domestic science course were absent. The hearty co-operation of the students and staff of the Olds High School on several occasions made these possible.

Receptions were given to the O. S. A. students by the High School and by the young people's societies of the Methodist church, these events being very successful. The skating carnival arranged by Miss Goldie, and held on February 16th, and the sleigh drive on February 14th, were two outstanding features in the season's social program.

We are pleased to state that the Domestic Science girl who appeared at the carnival in Far Eastern attire has been offered the post of cook in the household of the Prince of Nepal.

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Eggs from Special Matings, \$5.00 per 15 Eggs.

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O. S. A. Hockey Team '13-'14



NAMES—Front row (left to right) J. Block, A. McNeill, (Capt.), J. Ellis.
Second row (left to right) E. C. Menzies, D. Snider, R. D. Sinclair,
T. Sigurdson.

HOCKEY

OWING to the mild weather in December the season was well advanced before our rink was in shape for practice and our play suffered in consequence. Nevertheless

several games were played in the High School League against Didsbury and Olds High Schools and were productive of good sport.

Every little lesson has its story—
told by Mr. Fowler.

THE DE LAVAL LINE

New Improved DeLaval Separators

Exclusively used by creamery men. For more than thirty years made better than others on purpose. Over two million in use.

DeLaval Milk Clarifiers

Are doing more to purify the milk supply of large cities than any dairy device introduced in recent years. Made in dairy as well as factory sizes.

Alpha Gas Engines

Are just as superior to other engines as DeLaval separators are superior to other cream separators. Made in sizes 2 H.P. to 28 H.P., and every engine built for heavy duty and continuous service. No batteries or coils. Starts and runs like an automobile.

Ideal Green Feed Silos

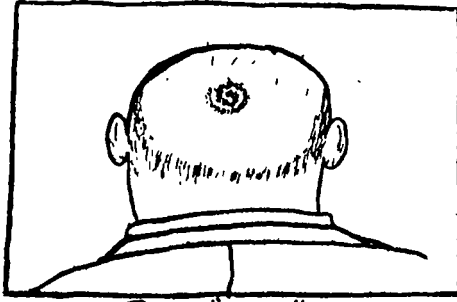
One acre of corn in the silo is worth two acres fed from the stook, and cows fed on silage during the winter months maintain the milk flow of the green grass season. Made in 33 sizes and shipped in the knock-down. Freight paid to any station.

DeLaval Dairy and Creamery

Machinery and Supplies . . .

Are of the standard DeLaval quality and this line comprises everything for every department of dairy work.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY MACHINERY IN CANADA.



Favorite Songs (illustrated)—“The dearest spot on earth to me is——.”

CURLING

WHILE not entirely successful the O. S. A. Rink achieved some laurels and, notwithstanding the newness to the game of some players, the rink finished fourth among the six rinks of Olds which competed in the local bonspiel. The rink was organized by Mr. Grisdale and the earnest and enthusiastic manner in which he threw his rocks was always an inspiration to the rink.

FOOTBALL

IF the superfluous energy of the students during the first half of the session found its way into one channel rather than another, that channel certainly lay along the football pitch. Professors and students alike were smitten by the fever and could be seen morning, noon and night disporting themselves on the football pitch. By assiduous practice much latent talent was discovered and developed and a distinct improvement in the combined play

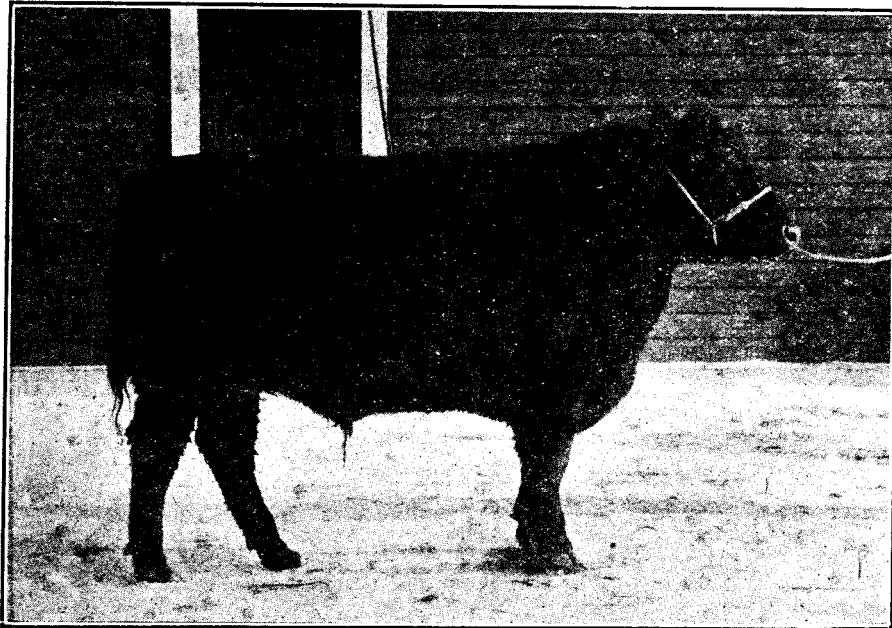
and shooting abilities of the team was noticeable toward the end of the winter. Several hotly contested games were played against the Olds Bankers.

BASEBALL

THE Olds High School issued a challenge to our boys directly they arrived in town and, although unprepared, our boys accepted the challenge, the result being that we were quite badly defeated by 13 to 1. After some practice our boys showed great improvement and the challenge for the next game was sent out by us. In this game the score was 13-12 in favor of the High School. On March 7th another encounter between the same teams took place, when the honors remained even—8-8. Victory for the O. S. A. team is apparently not far off.

No deaths which can definitely be traced to the consumption of domestic science cookery have, up to the time of going to press, been reported to the editor.

Champion Fat Steer at O. S. A.



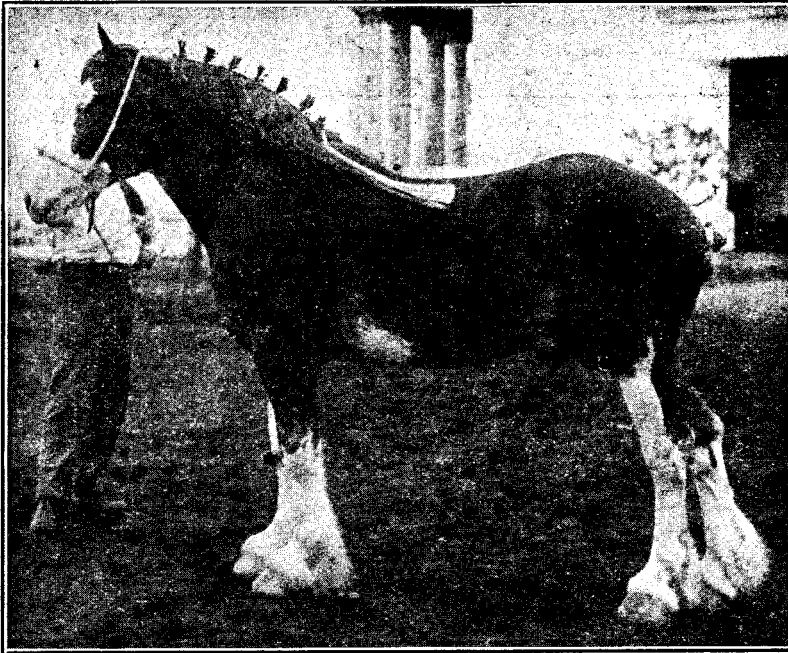
GLENCARNOCK VICTOR II—Champion Fat Steer
at Chicago International Livestock Show 1913.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

MANY NOTABLE ANIMALS were brought into the Stock Judging room at the O.S.A. during the first year, but the visit of animals which had won at the Chicago International Livestock Show in the fall of 1913 was an event not to be forgotten.

Through the kindness of their owners and the Hon. Duncan Marshall, who had secured the loan of the animals for use in connection with the Short Course Schools in Agriculture, Glencarnock Victor II, the best fat steer at the Chicago International 1913, owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and Charnock, Reserve Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion at the Chicago International, owned by Alex Galbraith, of Brandon, Man., were at the Olds School of Agriculture from Feb. 7th to 9th, during which time the boys had ample opportunity to go over the points of these splendid animals. Both were decorated with school colors.

Champion Clydesdale at O. S. A.



CHARNOCK—The Reserve Grand Champion Clydesdale Stallion
at the Chicago International Livestock Show 1913.

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